

THE CHRONICLE

R. W. THOMAS, EDITOR.
J. A. GRANT, J. A. GRANT,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Clarksville, Tenn.:
SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1871.

WE perceive a disposition, on the part of those opposed to the "new departure," to ascribe the failure of the Democrats to carry the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, to influences brought to bear by the aforesaid departure. The assumption is not, as we think, at all warranted by any facts yet developed. Were we disposed to retort, we might undertake to show that the opponents of the departure, by their extreme utterances, by their threats to restore the Constitution to its original form, and to revive the entire system of Federal and State governments as they existed prior to the war, have frightened the more honest, but fanatical, portion of the North, and given renewed vigor to their efforts to uphold the party which achieved the ends for which the war was inaugurated.

Favored and encouraged by the broad utterances of leading men, in the South, such unscrupulous politicians, as Morton, do not hesitate to tell the northern masses that, prominent among the institutions which the South seeks to restore, is that of slavery, and by reading garbled extracts from southern organs of the Bourbon, winged explanations and qualifications, they may succeed in impressing upon others, as truth, "what they, the speakers, know to be false. If any changes have been wrought, by the South, in the sentiments of the northern masses, it can be more readily accounted for, upon this hypothesis, than upon that which ascribes the change to the "new departure." But there is a more valid reason than either, why the Democrats fail to carry northern States, and that is the want of money.

In the venal North, votes are as much a merchantable commodity as breadstuffs, and when put upon the annual political market, the highest bidder and the longest purse secure the greatest number. The administration, with the immense advantages of position and patronage, Catlin guns and bayonets, is enthusiastically backed by the bondholders' ring, the Federal banks, the manufacturers' and tariff rings; the Indian agencies and Land jobs—in short, by every combination for accumulating wealth at the expense of the country; and through the direct agency of Federal legislation. Sum up the immense money influence of these combinations; add thereto the four hundred millions, in taxes, annually contributed by the people, to be used in the same direction; then superadd the corrupt venality of the people of the North—their readiness to sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage, their utter destitution of patriotic devotion to the vital principles of free government, and we should cease to wonder why Democracy struggles, in vain, to re-establish itself in the affections and interests of the northern people.

The only "departure" that Democracy has to fear, is the departure from the path of public and private virtue—from everything that man should hold dear, as a citizen and a member of society. The return to the "line of safe precedents," is hopelessly deferred, until the people are made wise by insufferable oppression; then, if not too late, Democracy may look up, and successfully re-assess its claims to popular confidence. The policy of the Radical party has been the accumulation of capital in the hands of the few, and the change of the Government into a monied aristocracy. To effect these objects, rings within rings, have been organized—all co-operating with the Washington ring, in the work of corrupting and then enslaving the masses, so that money may be made omnipotent and tyrannical success. So will have the ambitious scoundrels played their cards, that the game is too nearly a success, to be defeated, by the lofty tone of Bourgeoisism, or the more yielding, in the work of corrupting and then enslaving the masses, so that money may be made omnipotent and tyrannical success.

Were ignorance and prejudice the sole barriers to Democratic success, they might be removed by the dissemination of correct knowledge. But it is wide-spread corruption that is sapping the foundation of the government and threatens to bury under its ruins, the last vestige of popular liberty. For this, neither the Constitution, as it was, or as it is, affords a remedy; nor can the scourge be stayed until it has, like the Chicago fire, run its course, and leave the people, amid the ashes of their once glorious institutions, to moralize upon the crimes and vices and follies that wrought a desolation, the more terrible for being self-inflicted.

SOME Radicals affect to look upon Grant and Butler as the extreme types of the party—the highest and the lowest. How fully they verify the axiom—that extremes meet. Grant takes bribes and Butler takes spoons.

THE Legislature is actively at work multiplying and amending laws already too numerous for the good of the State. We hope, however, it will not adjourn without doing something to relieve this county of the heavy tax imposed upon it by the endless trials of small offenses. Each trial costs as much, for juries and witnesses, as cases of a more serious character. The Grand Jury, we presume, acts under the charge of the Judge, and there ought to be some plan devised for the punishment of small offenders at a less cost to the people of the county.

We do not feel competent to advise, but venture the opinion that a county Workhouse, would not only relieve the Penitentiary and the State, but the county and the courts of much vexation and expense. The Workhouse convicts could be made useful by working the important roads, and the streets of the town, and save much litigation growing out of appeals to the Supreme Court. It might too, be made more discretionary with the Grand Jury to say whether, or not many petty cases brought to its notice, had not better be ignored than to tax the county with costs consequent upon the finding of true bills.

The present system of dealing with small offenses, bids fair to bankrupt the county, whilst it is excessively burdensome to the people who have to discharge the duties of jurors, in petty cases over which magistrates ought to have original and final jurisdiction. Let the Workhouse be built, and a large class of minor offenses be brought within the jurisdiction of a magistrate, and we honestly believe much good will result to the people of the entire county. The question of appeals, from laws, to higher courts, ought to be seriously considered. The way it works now, is to give to the culprit every possible chance to escape punishment, however guilty he may be, whilst it takes from the body politic, the required certainty of inflicting deserved punishment upon its guilty members. Appeals—like divorces—are too readily granted, and are often asked for, not to establish innocence, but to rescue guilt from the hands of justice. The patriot plea is often sufficient to invalidate the well considered verdict of a jury, and that, too, whilst the counsel is satisfied that the decision is a righteous one.

The evils, so justly complained of in this connection, are not inherent in the laws, themselves, but grow out of the multiplied forms, technicalities and quibbles that have fastened themselves upon the practice, and embarrass the administration, and often defeat the ends of justice. A remedy is needed, but whether it is within the power of the Legislature, is a question not for us to answer.

OLD Brownlow—Fryne's convert to abolitionism, makes a pained effort to convict Gov. Brown of mistatement in reference to the rapid increase of the State debt, under the Stanton administration of the said Brownlow. The venom of malice flows as naturally from his heart, as the black vomit, from the stomach of a yellow fever patient.

GEN. SHERIDAN proclaims all quiet, in Chicago. It is a striking coincidence, that house burning should follow, in his wake, from the valley of Virginia to the city of Chicago. Wonder if he has been in Michigan and Wisconsin!

GEN. Grant is locomoting extensively, with his Cabinet, in all the splendor of an Emperor, whilst the Government is being run by subordinates, and the people robbed of their hard earnings to foot the bill.

GEN. BALLOCH, of the Freedmen's Bureau has stolen some two hundred and fifty thousand of the people's money. He is "loil" however, and it is all right.

Premiums in 10th and 11th Classes of Tobacco Fair.
The following is the award of premiums in 10th and 11th classes of our late Tobacco Fair, which could not be determined until after the 1st of September. The awards were made by Messrs. E. H. Lewis, H. H. Poston and J. J. Crumman, who were appointed a committee for that purpose, by the Board of Trade, at the September meeting:

10TH CLASS.—To the person shipping the largest number of hogheads tobacco to this market.
First premium, \$250, to R. Sory, Robertson county, 225 hogheads, entered by Harrison & Shelby.
Second premium \$100, to Lenox & Edwards, of Chenamouth county, 200 hogheads, entered by Harrison & Shelby.
Third premium, \$50, to Berry Lyle, Montgomery county, 140 hogheads, entered by John J. Thomas & Co.
Fourth premium, \$25, to M. C. Macquett, Paducah, 24 hogheads, entered by M. H. Clark & Brother.
11TH CLASS.—To the planter shipping the largest number of hogheads tobacco to this market of his own raising.
First premium \$100, to C. W. Lauerman, of Kentucky, 50 hogheads, entered by Turnley, Ely & Co.
Second premium, \$75, to Jo. C. Gold, Montgomery county, 45 hogheads, entered by John J. Thomas & Co.
Third premium, \$50, to C. H. Waldron, of Kentucky, 42 hogheads, entered by John J. Thomas & Co.
Fourth premium, \$25, to Mr. Gold's crop of fifty-one hogheads, eight were sold loose on private terms. Other entries in this class were O. C. Tandy, of Kentucky, thirty-seven hogheads, entered by Turnley, Ely & Co.; H. Gardner, Robertson county, thirty-two hogheads, entered by Harrison & Shelby.

New Orleans Tobacco Market.
The stock is so small as to offer very little scope to buyers. Only 36 hogs, were sold to dealers in the past few days, and were taken for the sake of low leaf, State for medium, for good, and 19122, for fine selections.

WE are indebted to Mr. J. J. Rawls for the following report of the voting population of Montgomery county. He was appointed to this work, not long since, by the County Court, and he has performed his duty with faithfulness and dispatch:

Aggregate of Voting Population of Montgomery County.

PRECINCTS.	White.	Colored.	Aggregate.
Porter's Spring	127	184	310
Clinton	131	184	315
Itasca	131	184	315
Jordan's Spring	131	184	315
Cherry	131	184	315
New Providence	131	184	315
Liberty	131	184	315
Morrow's School House	131	184	315
Cherry's	131	184	315
Adkins' School House	131	184	315
Bagwell's Shop	131	184	315
Callahan's	131	184	315
Smith's Shop	131	184	315
Hunt's Mill	131	184	315
Shiloh	131	184	315
Total	2063	2258	4321

FIRE TORNADO IN THE NORTHWEST.

Mayor Ludington, of Milwaukee, publishes the following appeal for aid:
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—"The calamities that have befallen our State and some of our neighboring States are truly appalling. Over one thousand and five hundred men, women and children have been burned to death in Wisconsin alone, and these houses and farms are, to a large extent, entirely destroyed, the very soil having been burned, and destroyed all their autumn and root crops. They are utterly destitute, and will require full support, at least till another season. Seven counties in our own State are thus, in great part, utterly desolated. Whole regions of country in Western Michigan are in the same condition, and these fires are still raging and destroying."
"Milwaukee is doing all she can do. By her close neighborhood to Chicago she was enabled to send large quantities of supplies into that devastated city during the progress of the fire, feeding her firemen and exhausted citizens. Vast numbers of Chicago sufferers are now filling our houses and public buildings, and we have ministered to their necessities. We have supplied hundreds of tons of provisions, and clothing and stoves, and other needful articles, to Chicago, to Northern Wisconsin, and to Western Michigan. We are doing our best, but the amount of suffering in our own State is beyond our power, alone, to assuage. We will be the dispensers of supplies to sufferers in Wisconsin and Western Michigan. We have made every necessary arrangement to accomplish these purposes with economy and effect. All contributions in money may be sent to Alexander Mitchell, here, or contributions offered—clothing, bedding, and other necessary supplies—may be directed to Harrison Ludington, Mayor."

NASHVILLE, Oct. 16.—Last week attempts were made in Bedford county by negroes to commit a rape upon Miss Blessing, Miss Susan Patterson, and Mrs. Howard, but the ladies succeeded in getting away. Thursday at midnight Mrs. Roger was violated. Samuel Wells, colored, was captured, and identified by Mrs. Henry Williams was identified by Miss Blessing and Patterson as the man who assaulted them. Both men were committed to jail at Shelbyville, and on Saturday taken to the district in which the crime was committed for trial. After dark, whilst being sent back to Shelbyville jail, they were taken from the guard by some five hundred men, not disguised, and hanged. Placards were pinned to their clothing, warning all but civil authorities against cutting them down, under penalty of the same fate.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The latest reports from the terrible fires in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan represent the loss of life as being fearful. Some say eight hundred dead bodies had already been recovered, and it is believed the number will reach fully one thousand, and the wounded two hundred. This comprises at least three-quarters of the population.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—Later accounts from Northern Wisconsin confirm all previous reports and rumors. The loss of life in the neighborhood of the burned village of Peshtigo will reach over twelve hundred, for fifteen per cent. of those injured cannot recover.

The fire tornado was heard at a distance like the roaring of the sea. Balls of fire were seen observed to fall like meteors in different parts of the town, igniting whatever they touched. People rushed with their children in their arms for a place of safety, but the storm of fire was upon them, and enveloped them in flames, smoke, burning sand and cinders, and those that were not able to reach the river were suffocated and roasted alive.

The terrible scene happened on Sunday night, the 8th of October, already made famous by the Chicago horror. A member of the relief committee sent from Milwaukee with supplies says the very survivors were those who were fortunate enough to reach the water, many throwing themselves into a mill-pond and clinging to floating logs. A number of those who were drowned by being thrown from the logs by maddened horses and cattle that rushed into the water. The fiery cyclone swept over a track of country eight or ten miles wide. Every building, fence all the timber were licked up clean by the tongue of fire. The town of Peshtigo numbered two thousand, one-third of whom perished on that fearful night. Reports from the east shore of the Green Bay place the loss of life fully as high as at Peshtigo. The same account states that the immediate wants of the people are supplied, but large amounts of provisions and clothing will be required for the coming winter.

Illness of Senator Brandon.
We regret to learn of the illness of Col. Nathan L. Brandon Senator from the counties of Robertson, Montgomery and Stewart, who left Saturday for his home in Dover, via Clarksville, at which place he was suffering so much that a carriage and mattress were necessary to his comfort for the remainder of his journey. His illness is pneumonia, from which we hope very soon to hear of his recovery, so that his valuable services will be again used in behalf of the constituency he so well represents. —*Union & American* 16th.

The horse of W. H. Turnley, of Clarksville, took the winter premium of a \$25 saddle offered by Messrs. Green & Payne for the best saddle horse. —*Springfield Record*.

Mr. Geo. B. HARRIS, ex-sheriff of Montgomery County—and the newly elected Mayor of the City of Clarksville, let us have a peep at his smiling countenance, in our sanctum on last evening. His countenance, with the during the confinement of our Fair, Mr. Harris is one of Montgomery's best men—and we feel sure our people will treat him as they do all good men. —*Springfield Record*.

The Tobacco Crop was not injured in this county by the late frost. The crop is below the average in quantity, but the quality is reported good. The corn crop is more abundant than was at first anticipated. Trigg will have a plenty for home consumption and some to spare for market. —*Trigg County Democrat*.

Leading Republicans attribute their defeat in Texas to bad roads. Having only four days in which to transport their voters from one precinct to another, they were unable to vote often enough to win. If the election had lasted another week, they would have shown a different result; but four days was too short, especially as military transportation is notoriously slow.

"Old John Robinson," the veteran showman, gave a performance at Richmond, Va., for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers, which, after paying State tax, &c., netted over \$300. The liberal John, however, generously increased it to \$300.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 15th inst., by Griffith Orgain, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL HUNTER to Miss LAURENCE E. HUNTER, all of this county.

At the residence of the bride's father in this county, on the 15th inst., by Rev. J. B. Watson, Mr. THOMAS D. STUART, of Chattanooga, and Miss DORA HAYMES, of this county.

DIED.

Near New Providence, Tenn., on the 27th of September, 1871, Dr. S. W. TRICE, of Louisville, Ky.

In Haywood county, Tenn., on the 25th of Sept. 1871, JOHN S. WYATT, aged 60 years, 3 months and 25 days.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

At the close of Business on the 2nd day of October, 1871.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	\$115,291 53
United States Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Due from Banking Agents, &c.	21,252 12
Due from National Banks (Sight Exchange)	26,651 63
Due from other Banks	180 30
Banking House	5,917 30
Furniture and Fixtures	4,250 00
Expense Account	1,250 00
Premium Account	12,500 00
Cash on hand, &c.	200 00
Legal Tender Notes	\$24,416 38
National Bank Notes	4,250 00
Specie	637 80
Checks and other cash	476 00—\$293,239 18
Total	\$312,497 87

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock (paid in)	\$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	14,950 00
Exchange Account	1,086 04
Circulation rec'd from Comptroller	\$5,000 00
Amount on hand	32,500 00
Amount outstanding	32,500 00
Dividends unpaid	200 00
Due to National Bank	1,777 80
Due to other Banks	1,875 00
Individual Depositors	115,355 21
Total	\$312,497 87

I, W. P. Hume, Cashier of The First National Bank of Clarksville, Tenn., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct—Attest:
S. F. BRADMONTE, } Directors.
R. W. HARRIS, }
G. W. HILLMAN, }
STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
County of Montgomery, }
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of October, 1871.
W. P. KAMKE, Notary Public.

Valuable Farm For Rent.

FOR rent, the lower portion of the late Judge Martin Farm, about 25 miles from Clarksville, a very convenient and comfortable brick dwelling, with a rich land, cleared and in cultivation, a portion of which is river bottom. Terms cheap. Apply to the subscriber on application.

Oct. 21, 1871-2m

To the Ladies of Clarksville.

CALIFORNIA CARPET RENOVATOR.

Velvet and Brussels Carpets cleaned and restored to their original colors, to look as bright and good as new. Moths destroyed and prevented. All without removal from the floor.

Orders may be left with F. Wolf, on the public square.

Oct. 21, 71-1t

\$10,000.

OUR NEW LIST OF PREMIUMS.

To be given to the individual subscribers of the Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer.

On or before the 1st of April, 1872, numbers 61 Premiums, of which \$1,000 is the largest and \$2 is the smallest in value, and the total value of all is TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Send for a specimen copy of

The Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer.

With our Posters, Circulars and Premium Pamphlet.

Every \$2.00 subscriber becomes a participant in the distribution of the Premiums.

Address

FARAN & McLEAN, Publishers,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Commissioner's Sale OF VALUABLE FARM.

Charles Higgins et al vs. Clarence Cherry. In obedience to a decree made in the above cause, at the October term 1871, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the court-house door in Clarksville, on

Saturday, November 4, 1871,

the valuable tract of land belonging to the heirs of Lemuel Cherry, dec'd, lying in District No. 8, of Montgomery county, bounded on the North by the lands of George Cherry and Ben. Cherry, on the East by the lands of Wm. Higgins, on the South by the lands of Howard & Killbrew, and on the West by the lands of Madison & Dodd, containing 120 acres.

Terms.—A credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, with good security required, and a lien retained for the purchase money.

PETER O'NEAL, Clerk & Com'r.

Oct. 14, 71-4t-pr fee adv. a bill, &c.

Original Attachment.

State of Tennessee—Montgomery Co.

Benjamin Higgins vs. William Collins.

In this cause it appearing by affidavit that the defendant, William Collins, is indebted to the plaintiff, and has absconded so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on his property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Clarksville Chronicle, a newspaper published in the city of Clarksville, for four successive weeks, commanding the said William Collins to appear before me or some other acting Justice of the Peace, at my office in the 7th civil district, Montgomery county, Tenn., on the 2nd day of November, 1871, and make defense to a suit against him, or it will be proceeded with ex parte.

P. L. SMITH, J. P.

for Montgomery Co.

Oct. 14-1t.

McCOMB & Co.'s Column.

NEW GROCERY FIRM.

A LARGE LOT

—OF—

NEW GOODS!

Franklin Street, Clarksville, Sign of Red Barrel, Invite attention to their full and complete stock of

STAPLE

—AND—

FANCY GROCERIES!

FLOUR

BEST BRANDS OF THE CELEBRATED SOUR MASH

Whiskey, Old Bourbon

—AND—

Rye Whisky

Imported Wine

—AND—

BRANDY

10 Years Old.

GOODS

OF THE

Best Quality.

Prices as low as in Louisville or Cincinnati.

Orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Call and examine our stock.

W. McCOMB & CO.

Oct. 15, 71-4t

SEPTEMBER 23, 1871.

NEW GROCERY FIRM.

A LARGE LOT

—OF—

NEW GOODS!

Franklin Street, Clarksville, Sign of Red Barrel, Invite attention to their full and complete stock of

STAPLE

—AND—

FANCY GROCERIES!

FLOUR

BEST BRANDS OF THE CELEBRATED SOUR MASH

Whiskey, Old Bourbon

—AND—

Rye Whisky

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Best Quality.

Prices as low as in Louisville or Cincinnati.

Orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Call and examine our stock.

W. McCOMB & CO.

Oct. 15, 71-4t

CRUSMAN'S COLUMN.

300 Bags Rio Coffee!

CHOICE

25 Pockets

OLD JAVA COFFEE

10 Bags

Prime Laguira Coffee.

350 Bushels

PRIME NORTHERN RYE.

Half Million

POPLAR SHINGLES,

By Car Load or at Retail.

20 Barrels

Pure Cider Vinegar!

FLOUR

LARGE STOCK OF WESTERN BRANDS OF EVERY GRADE.

Choice Teas of Every Variety.

Syrups and Molasses.